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CORRESPON DENCE All communications relating to news and ditoclal matter should be addressed to the

BUSINESS LETTERS.
All business letters and remittances should enddressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omslin. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the ton The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee B'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION County of Douglas, | 88

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 8, 1890, was as fol-lows: ws. Tuesday, Nov. 3. 20,040
Tuesday, Nov. 4. 10,082
Wednesday, Nov. 5. 31, 72
Thursday, Nov. 6. 57,341
Friday, Nov. 7. 21,726
Euturday, Nov. 8. 21,650

Average......23,659
George B. Tzschuck. Fyorn to before me and subscribed in my presence the sth day of November, A. D., 1890. (SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public State of Nebraska, County of Douglas,

County of Douglas, 188.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ree Publishing Company, that the setual average dully circulation of The Datty Bee for the month of November, 1889, was 19,30 copies; for December, 1889, 20,048 copies; for January, 1990, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 29,556 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1850, 20,180 copies; for June, 1892, 20,301 copies; for July, 1850, 20,762 copies; for Aurust, 180, 20,762 copies; for September, 1800, 20,50 copies; for October, 1890, 30,762 copies. George B. Tzschuck.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this ist Gay of November, A. D., 1892.

N P. Fell.

Notary Public.

DISTANCE lends enchantment to the forms of the retiring colonels.

It is predicted that the veto will be a prominent feature of life at Lincoln this

THERE is some consolation in the fact

that the left are more numerous than the elect. THE humor of the campaign in Wis-

consin is on the democratic side by thirty thousand majority.

OFFICIAL returns are still wanting to show the effect of the victory on the Nebraska Central bridge scheme.

HAD the independents placed Van Wyck at the head of the ticket, there would be no occasion to await the official returns to determine his election.

IN THE programme of the coming democratic jubilee, the Samosets should not forget to give the place of honor to the elect, especially those whom the big chiefs attempted to fire off the ticket during the early days of the campaign.

THE old Cleveland cabinet thinks of having a reunion in the senate chamber at Washington. Whitney of New York and Vilas of Wisconsin already think they have the pins setup, and the rest expect to come in on the next

Now the Mormons are accused of working the religious craze among the Indians. Just what the saints hope to gain is not stated. Having overthrown polygamy, it is necessary to charge them with some terrible crime to keep the church alive as an issue.

THE reported discovery of a cure for consumption by Dr. Koch, a famous German specialist, has attracted worldwide attention. The details of what is pronounced "a revolution in therapentics" will probably be made public within a month. Meanwhile the doctor is prosecuting his experiments with bacilli to the exclusion of other duties, and will soon relieve a coughing world of the strain on its lungs.

MR. C. A. ATKINSON, president of the Non-Partisan Amendment league, is the first prohibition leader to account for the Waterloo in honest, manly fashion. He says it was due to the fact that the farmers cast an unexpected vote against the amendment. He does not charge that the victory for license was won byfraud, outlawry or bribery. It is refreshing to have one prominent man of the other side explain the result in a manner that is at once truthful and creditable to the level headed farmers of Nebraska.

THREE of the great packing houses of Chicago, those of Armour, Swift and Morris, have decided to move their establishments beyond the boundary of the city. The announced object is to escape inimical local laws and excessive taxation. It is evident, however, that the real object it to emulate Pullman and start a packers' town. A large tract of land has been secured just beyond the Indiana boundary, on which the factories will be started and the town built. The annual business of the three firms amounts toone hundred and fifty millions. Possessing ample capital and the ability to successfully manage any undertaking, there is no doubt that their project will add tens of thousands to the population of Indiana within ten years.

SIGNOR SUCCI, a disciple of Poc Tanner, after sixty days experience, declares: "The power of psychic force over matter is the secret of fasting." The discovery is important, Indeed it is invaluable at the present time when thousands of misguided beings have had their hopes and aspirations ruthlessly shattered and the glowing prospect of a profitable season at the public crib has gone a glimmering. A more consoling beverage for the defunct cannot be found in the materia medica than psychic force. And what makes it all the more grateful is that it costs nothing. To candidates who have had the fat fried out of them at every turn and have had to grease their pathway to the political boneyard, it will prove a priceless boon to learn that the power of psychic force affords a balm for mutilated hopes and shattered nerves. Succi is a benefactor in disguise. Long live the signor.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE. Carefully compiled returns from all

but two counties, Hooker and McPherson, give James E. Boyd a plurality of a fraction more than one thousand votes over Pewers, independent people's candidate for governor, and three thousand over Richards, republican candidate.

In view of the fact that the returns presented by The Bee are nearly all official and the vote in the two unreported counties cannot exceed two hundred, it is manifest that James E. Boyd has been elected governor.

According to the returns received at republican headquarters it is almost certain that with the exception of governor, all candidates on the republican state ticket have been elected by majorities ranging from two to four thousand. It is impossible as yet for us to print the returns on state officers, but we shall endeavor to do so in our next issue.

The next legislature will be decidedly anti-monopoly. In the senate there will be six straight republicans, nine straight democrats and eighteen members who may be classed as alliance men, although perhaps onehalf of these had been nominated jointly on republican and alliance tickets or on democratic and alliance tickets.

In the house there are fifty-four alliance men, twenty-four democrats and twenty-two republicans. Whether the members of the alliance in the house will always remain together is problematic.

HOW STATE CONTESTS ARE CONDUCTED The close contest on the state ticket very naturally provokes the inquiry what the next legislature has to do with the returns and to what extent it can interpose for or against any particular candidate. We will outline briefly the functions of the legislature and its authority in determining the result of the state elections.

Under the constitution, the legislature or rather each of its two houses, is the judge of the election and qualification of its own members. In other words, the legislature has absolute power to determine who is or is not entitled to a seat but in so doing it must conduct its inquiry in conformity with the election laws, which require that any candidate for the legislature, who for any reason desires to contest the seat of his opponent must serve due notice upon him within a fixed time after the election, setting forth the points upon which he expects to establish his right to the seat, and designating a notary before whom testimony is to be taken to establish this right. This testimony is usually placed before the legislature and that body may go behind the returns and render a final decision as a majority of its members may deem just. From this decision there is no appeal.

It is altogether different with regard to state officers. Under the law the various county clerks are required to forward to the secretary of state the aggregate number of votes cast for each candidate in duplicate and certify to the same under oath as being a correct return as made by the county board of canvassers. The secretary of state is required to preserve one set of these county returns, scaled, and present the same to the legislature, with a tabulated exhibit of the returns as he finds them in the other set. As soon as the two houses of the legis-

lature are duly organized they meet in joint convention, which body becomes a state bohrd of canvassers. They break open the sealed envelopes containing the county returns and verify them with the exhibit placed in their hands by the secretary of state. If the footings correspond and prove correct, the president of the senate, who in this instance will be Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn, will publicly declare each candidate who has received a majority or plurality of the vote cast for any office duly elected. This act ends all connection of the legislature with the canvass of state election returns. The legislature has no power to alter or modify any of the returns except so far as an error may appear in the footings made by the county canvassers or secretary of state.

The only way any candidate for a state office may contest the election of either of his competitors is by process of law through the courts. This process is prescribed in our statutes and requires the taking of testimony as regards fraud or miscount, just the same as is provided for contestants of county or city officers.

KEEP NEBRASKA IN THE FRONT. For several reasons the people of Nebraska have just now an especial opportunity to push the state forward in a new and promising path of development. In the first place the danger of prohi-

bition has been laid. Alone of the belt of agricultural states stretching from the Indian territory to Canada, Nebraska has voted against the policy that makes capitalists distrustful, discourages investment and injures material prosperity. Much new capital is now ready to flow in and much more can be induced to come this way by proper effort on the part of enterprising communities and of

the state as a whole. Another thing which should stir the people of Nebraska to unwonted activity at this time is the importance of having the state in the best possible condition in 1893. Iu that year we hope to attract thousands of visitors through our exhibit at the world's fair, and to interest capital and new population by the opportunities offered by the prosperity of the state. The whole west will receive a degree of attention in 1893 that it has never before enjoyed. All western states will then be rivals for the good opinion of visitors and the solid rewards which will accompany it. It is not too early to plan and work for this

The new legislature will be asked to provide liberally for the state's representation at Chicago. It will probably be asked also to put in operation some practical scheme for advertising the state's advantages and encouraging immigration. The effort to accomplish

failed. It is a movement that can succeed only by the aid of the state which

is to be benefited by its results. Now is the time for all Nebraska people to unite in an earnest effort to enhance the greatness of Nebraska. Success in such an effort means prosperity

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC SAFETY. The extraordinary number of fatalities on the railroads of this country during the last few months has invited serious consideration of the question whether measures should not be adopted, both national and state, requiring railway companies to make better provision than they now generally do against avoidable accidents. The last report of the interstate commerce commission contains statistics of railway accidents for ten years, and the statement shows that during the two years of 1888 and 1889 the railroads killed over eleven thousand persons and injured fifty-two thousand, of the latter forty thousand being employes. This is a most alarming exhibit, and it will be rendered still more so when the recerd of this year's casulties is added. It is especially significant as showing the dangerous nature of railway employment. During the last two years there was one death for every three hundred and fiftyseven employes and one injury for every thirty-five.

No such havoc as this happens on European railroads. In England the number of railway employes killed in 1888 was one in every, eight hundred and seventy-five, and the number injured one in every one hundred and fifty-eight. The statistics of passengers killed and injured are still more favorable to English railway management. The French statistics compare favorably with those of England. It is true, as the report of the interstate commerce commission says, that the conditions of ravel here are different from those in England, but it has been well remarked that this fact does not change the general principle that railway traffic can be rendered much more secure here by the action of the companies themselves in adopting more complete equipments and enforcing a higher degree of discipline, or by more stringent legal restrictions and regulations. In England juries are eady to reward exemplary damages to my person who has been injured in a ailway accident, or to his relatives in ease of his death from such a cause. The authorities insist upon the adoption of ife-saving appliances, and the speed of rains is proportioned to the weight of ails, the weight and capacity of loconotives, etc. There is a rigorous investigation of accidents by competent men, whose conclusions and recommendations are respected. A wise plan for the reduction of fatalities is found to be the ncrease of the cost of accidents to the railroads concerned, and the application of the principle would doubtless be found equally serviceable in this coun-

The number and frequency of railway accidents in the United States, and the very dangerous nature of railway employment here, unquestionably due very largely to the neglect of the companies to promake a most urgent demand for legislation that will compel the railroad companies, under severe penalties, to use every precaution and appliance for seuring greater safety to the public and to their employes. A record of sixtytwo thousand persons killed and injured during two years is a startling indictment of our railway management, and there is little reason to expect that the companies will voluntarily provide the remedies. This is a matter which should receive the serious attention of the next egislature of Nebraska.

THE VOTE AND THE CENSUS. The recent outrageous attacks of the prohibition hirelings on the census of Omnha furnished the detractors of the city with texts for attacks on the accuracy of the enumeration. It was juicy meat for St. Paul and Minneapolis. Kansas City pounced upon it as drowning man grasps at straws, and Denver hailed the prohibition fake as proof positive of wholesale stuffing. THE BEE offectually exploded the mulicious canard at the time, but the result of the election furnishes additional evidence of the correctness of the count.

The vote east by the respective cities last Tuesday is as follows: Minneapolis ..... maha ...... 21,458

Cansas City..... Denver..... 16,080 The population of the five cities as shown by the federal census is as follows: Minneapolis......164,738 )maha......139,750

While the ratio of vote to population in Omaha and Minneapolis is practically the same, St. Paul, Kansas City and Denver show a marked discrepancy. In Kansas City the election did not call out a full vote. Denver and St. Paul had every incentive to bring out a representative vote. The five cities maintain in the number of votes cast the position given them in the census. The figures leave the envious critics of Omaha without a peg on which to hang their assertions.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH. At the recent meeting of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society interesting statistics were presented showing the progress of education in the south. Since the war there have been expended in the sixteen southern states six million dollars for the education of the poor whites and of the colored people. Eleven colleges and twentyeight academics have been established. Industrial training forms a feature of the educational work, and last year over two thousand men and women received such training and were thus enabled to become independent and self-reliant. There are over five thousand traveling preachers representing an aggregate population of two million, the church communicants numbering over half a million. Especial interest is shown by both whites and blacks in the training

schools, which are kept crowded. But while most satisfactory progress has been made, there is still an enorthis by means of a development society | mous work to be done in reclaiming the

illiterate. In the section over which the society presides nearly two million poor whites and over three million colored people cannot write, while their moral education has been as much neglected as their intellectual. One of the most serious obstacles encountered by the society is the hostifity to its schools of the better class of whites. A great deal of prejudice still exists, but it is gradually giving way, and from what has been accomplished there is reason to hope that within a few years it will have so far disappeared as to be no longer trouble-

All the facts relative to the progress of the negro in education show the development of the race since its emancipation to be most remarkable. Twentyfive years ago they owned not even a cabin, and they were forbidden to learn to read or write. Now they own houses and many of them can read and write, while in their ranks are physicians, lawyers, clergymen, skilled mechanics and artisans. They have demonstrated the capacity of the race for intellectual advancement, and having done this nothing will now stay its progress. Said one of the members of the society: "Educate the negro, and the greatest problem threatening the safety of this country will be triumphantly solved." Southern sentiment regarding public education and its extension to both the poor whites and the colored people has been growing more liberal for several years, particularly in those portions of the south where industrial development has had its natural effect in modifying prejudice, and progress of this kind is certain to go on. It may be checked from time to time, but it cannot be stopped. The outlook for the material advance of the south is entirely hopeful, and with its development in this direction must come the intellectual progress of all its people, the blacks as well as the whites.

ANOTHER DIO DEEP TRUST

Dispatches from Chicago tell the story of the formation of another big beef combine. It appears that several of the largest packing houses in Chicago have agreed to sell their plants to a company of English capitalists, and that by this means a concern larger than any individual firm now in existence will come into the field.

The business will be conducted with foreign capital and on an enormous The present understanding scale. among the packers is about as close as it could be, so that the new company, colossal as it is, will perhaps produce no immediate effect on prices. But there are two features of this transfer that will not impress the public favorably.

In the first place, the fact that English capitalists are anxious to pay a great price for these packing houses will strengthen the popular belief that the profits of the packers are out of all reasonable proportion to the profits of the men who feed stock on the prairies of the west. And, further, that these unreasonable profits rob the consumer on one hand as they do the producer on the other.

In the second place, this is another and a very long step toward the concentration of a great business in the hands vide proper and adequate safeguards, a few. What makes this a more vital matter is the further fact that the monopoly deals with the food of the peopie and touches both the pocket and stomach nerves of every man.

The tendency of the times is toward combinations of capitalists at the expense of the people, and the people are getting into a very aggressive mood about it. For these reasons the stroke of enterprise recorded in recent dispatches from Chicago will not be hailed with any signs of hilarious delight.

THE RETURN OF CONFIDENCE.

The defeat of prohibition by a majority so large as to remove all fear of that question being again submitted to the vote of the people of Nebraska for many years, if ever, has produced a general restoration of confidence in business circles. THE BEE comes into daily contact with men in all departments of trade and enterprise, and it finds the universal feeling to be that Nebraska and its metropolis are assured a period of development and progress unsurpassed in results in the history of the state. All expression is that of unqualified faith in the future. It is not a boom than intelligent and practical men are looking for, but a steady, sound and substantial growth. They expeet that Nebraska will get its full share of the people drifting from the east to the west, and that new capital will seek here the favorable opportunities for investment. These are reasonable expectations sure to be realized. With all the conditions now favorable to progress Nebraska must advance. The only danger that threatened her growth and prosperity having been averted, she must move forward with the expansion of the enterprises 'of her own people and the additions to her economic forces certain to be made.

So far as Omaha is concerned, the prospects were never more favorable. In every department of business the coming year wili witness an extension, and the promise for building enterprises assures an extensive employment of labor and a large distribution of money. It is safe to anticipate an increase of population during the next twelve months equal to the highest of any preceding year, and a measure of general prosperity unsurpassed in the history of the city. The superior advantages of Omaha over most other western cities are well understood, and capitalists are ready to embark in many enterprises that promise them remunerative retirns. We feel safe in predicting that the coming year will prove the most presperous of any Omaha has ever experienced.

Open and Aboveboard.

St. Joseph News. The people of Nebraska decided by a rour ing majority to take their whisky openly at the bar instead of imbibing secretly from the private bottle.

The Ladies the Real Sufferers. Chicago News. After all, the real sufferers from a political campaign are of the other sex. When a man comes home late at night after a campaign meeting, with his nerves on edge and his hair as tousled and frouzy as a prize chrysanthemum, and begins to talk politics, it would tak a good deal to persuade his wife that elections are anything but an unmixed annoy

ELECTION AFTERMATH.

Kansas City Globe: We admitted the landslide yesterday morning, but there were really more fringes about it than we thought. Chicago Inter-Ocean: Democrats are, we are told, "painting" villiages "red" throughout the country. But their rejoining wont half equal that of the great bosses across the

water. New York Sun: If the democracy is kept united nothing can defeat it. It can be kept united if the advocates of free trade are not allowed to get the upper hand again. If they do disaster is inevitable.

Cleveland Leader and Herald: It is hard to tell whether the landslide was the more crushing in New England or the West. The mugwumps and the farmers' alliance are queer allies, but apparently about equally effective in helping out the old-line Bourbons

New York World: In view of this verdict, any attempt to perpetuate the ascendancy of the republican party by the enactment of a force bill, or of a partisan reapportionment, based on a fraudulent census, will be a desperate defiance of the expressed will of the

Philadelphia Record: The voting through-

out the country shows that the impulse

which carried Pennsylvania back into the democratic column is not singular nor accidental. Sne still stands side by side with Massachusetts. The skies look very clear Chicago Evening Post: The course of events which must intervene before Mr. Mc Kinley can again claim the suffrages of his fellow citizens may have the effect of opening his eyes to the monstrous character of

the principles which he has so ably and earn-

estly championed. If so, this country will be

enriched by another statesman not only right-minded but honest, clean and above reproach. Sloux City Journal: The Journal chalenges the interpretation which represents the late congressional election as a deliberate and decisive popular indersement of the policy of free trade, or that it indicates such an indorsement two years bence. Such a decision will be certified when the people of this country entrust the government, in both branches of the legislative and in the execu-

tive department, to the democratic party.

That cannot be done before the election two

vears hence. Chicago Tribune: No part of the blame for the great landslide in politics of Tuesday can be laid at the door of Secretary Blaine. He did all in his power to prevent the cause of it and to mitigate the force of the "slide." It is generally understood that he was pposed to all the unnecessary increase of duty in the McKinley bill and especially in the woolen and linen schedules. He believed that the campaign of 1888 was fought and won on the issue of reasonable protection versus the Mills bill.

Philadelphia Press: The fight the republicans made was against great odds. There was some local dissatisfaction with the tariff bill, which, however temporary it may be, was strong enough to sweep away a few districts. Then the gerrymanders in Ohio. Maryland and Kentucky transformed at least ten republican districts into democratic dis tricts. And when all this was added the force and fraud practiced in the south it will be seen against what odds the republicans had to contend. Under these circumstances it is surprising that the republicans were able to do as well as they did.

RIPPLES.

Boston Gazette: A business man is never out out by a puff.

Atchison Globe: The only safe way is to woid a man's example and take his advice. Binghampton Leader: When a ship goes down the presumption is that it didn't have

Elmira Gazette: Strauge that people go south for the winter when we have so much of it in the north. Buffalo Express: Anybody could tell that

the reason why clocks get into the penitentiaries is to do time. Racket: "Bears live mostly on plants and fruits," remarked the teacher, "In New

York they live on lambs," interrupted Tommy, who reads the newspapers. Chicago Post: "Mamma, let me hold Fido, von't you?"

"No, dear; I'm afraid you might let him fall out of the carriage. But you may hold

the baby." Chicago Post: She-Here you are getting

home late again. And there's a flush on your He-Just my luck. Been wanting a flush all the evening and now it comes too late to realize anything on it.

Chicago Post: It requires a nice choice of words to write a letter to your country relations that sufficiently thanks them for the summer visit you made there, and yet not have it misconstrued as an invitation to re turn the visit during the winter. Iudianapolis Journal: "Poor Mudge is not

so much to blame for his tove of drink. It comes natural to him." "Inherited?" "No; but he tells me that between the first

and third years of his life he was kissed by no less than 200 candidates."

AFTER THE CYCLONE.

Kearney Hub: Oh! Oh! Oh! O'Keighan, O'Brian and O'Kem.

Shelton Clipper: The farmers were determined to have a change in the political situation and they have undoubtedly got it. North Platte Telegraph: It is a far pleasanter task for a republican to write an article on the best manner of cultivating pumpkins than to refer to the results of Tuesday's election.

Norfolk News: Mr. Rosewater can nov prove by the election returns that prohibition won't prohibit in Nebraska. There's nothing like having the figures to back up a statement.

Grand Island Independent: Prohibition is defeated without counting the vote of Omaha. Grand Island, Nebraska City, Lincoln, Fremont, Plattsmouth, Hastings and Kearney. In short it is defeated in both towns and country.

Fremont Tribune: One great question now to be sattled by republicans, if Richards is defeated, is whether Boyd or Powers would be preferable. It takes a good deal of fine figuring to tell just where a fellow would prefer to stand under certain circumstances.

Reed for several valuable pointers in the matter of conducting business expeditiously.

Reed's Valuable Precedents.

The next congress will be indebted to Mr.

Chicago Tribu

THE TONGUE Cape Cod Item

The boneless tongue, so small and weak, Can crush and kill," declared the Greek. The tongue destroys a greater horde." The Turk asserts, "Than does the swore." The Persian proverb wisely faith: 'A lengthy tongue—an early death." Or sometimes takes the form instead: Don't let your tongue cut off your head. The tongue can't speak a word whose speed, Say the Chinese, "outstrips the steed." While Arab sages this impart:

'The tongue's great storehouse is the heart.' From Hebrew wit the maxim sprung: Though feet should slip, ne'er let tongue,"

The sacred writer crowns the wnole: Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul." LITERARY TOPICS.

No writer among the younger school of American novelists shines with a clearer light from the literary sky than Marion Crawford. He is a well established author, with a constituency that is world-wide. Howelis and James alone of his class rival him in popularity, and neither possesses the hold upon the affections of his readers that Crawford enjoys. How permanent his work may be remains to be seen, but it is remarkably even in its quality and never oses its power of enchaining the reader from the first page to the fast and hurrying him on to the conclusion. Every story that he writes, every character he draws, has a human interest that the reader catches and feels like an electric current. This has been true of all his books, from "Dr. Isaucs," the first, to "A Cigarette-Maker's Romance," the latest.

The latter is a simple tale, covering thirty six hour's in the life of a Russian count, who

had gone disinherited from the home of his father to make a livelihood in the shop of a

Munich tobacconist. The absorbing interest of the story centers about a peculiar form o meanity which the extraordinary change it his social status had wrought in the count's mind. Every Tuesday night the poor gentle man left his bench in the eigarette shop with the expectation that on the morrow he would be waited upon by great dignitaries to escort him back to his ancestral estate. Every Wednesday morning found him waiting in his well-brushed and well-wora Sunday best, at his miscrable lodgings, for the good news that never came. On Thursday he returned quietly and without recollection of disap-pointment to the little bench in the shop. The workings of this remarkable mania are depicted with an art that shows Crawford at his best. It dawns slowly upon the reader as the story is unfolded. The count's character, aside from this feature, is one of singular nobility. All the humble personages in the story stand out in the writer's description as clearly as figures on the stage The events that lead rapidly up to a pleasant conclusion, and work a strange but scientific transformation in the count's mind, are de-scribed with a skill that holds the reader's interest as in a vice and exhibits the novel-ist's power very strikingly. His humor and faculty of expounding the philosophy of life through a series of apt similes is nowhere better illustrated than in this simple but absorbing tale of a day and a half the history of a noble outcast, rion Crawford is one of the n satisfactory literary products of this genera-tion. [Macmilian & Co., New York, \$1.50.] There appears to be a considerable revival of what may be called the literature of labor. It covers a wide range, from ponderous essays to light fiction, but all of it has the serious aim of altering or overturning social

conditions in the interest of better opportuni-ties for the masses. There is evidence that this output is widely read. It takes promi-nent places in magazines that have the repu-tation of furnishing what the public wants, and it comes in paper covers freely from the press of publishers who cater exclusively to a trade that buys cheap books in large quan tities. Charles H. Sergel & Co., Chicago, publish a nice paper edition of "Toil," a bundle of essays by Tolstoi and Bondareff, which have made their way into the English language after passing through Russian and French. There have been no profounder so cial philosophers in recent times than Tolsto and his desciples. Their plea for universal labor is only a new way of asserting that all men shall share alike in the work and re-wards of life. Instead of demanding that the rich shall share their wards of fife. Instead of demanding that the rich shall share their possessions with the poor, they demand that the poor shall share their labor with the rich. But they aim at the same result—the common equality of mankind. "The Struggle for Bread," is another example. It is written by Leigh H. Irvine and published by John B. Alden, New York, in cloth at 50 cents and paper at 25 cents. The views expressed in this work are conservative, in spite of the aggressive title and chapter heads. Political developments both at home and abroad show that social reform is something more than the dream of philosophers. A notable contri-bution on this point is Washington Glad-den's article, "The Embattled Farmers," in the November Forum.

Eugene Field makes a modest bid for fame with two books that are dainty both inside and out, as their titles denote: "A Little Book of Western Verse," and "A Little Book of Profitable Tales." Both the poetry and the prose are charming and wenderfully fresh in style. They will be read with pleasure by everybody who makes their acquaintance. Mr. Field has done a great deal of similar work, but it is doubtful if anyone appreciated how really good and bright it was puttly fresh between good and bright it was until it got between these covers of robin's egg blue and in these sumptuous uncut pages, with gilded tops. The flood of novels in paper covers good, bad and indifferent by authors ranging all the way from obscurity to fame, continues to come unabated from the press. The public appetite for this class of literature must be enormous. Very little of it is worth noting. Most of it is ephemeral, and if the railroads should suddenly stop running much less of it

would be read.

BOOKS RECEIVED. "A Kentucky Colonel." A novel. By Opic P. Read. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. \$1.25. "Children of the World," A novel. By

"Children of the World," A novel. By Paul Heyse. Illustrated, Worthington & Co., New York. 75 cents. "Ruffino," A novel. By Ouida, John W. Lovell & Co., New York. 50 cents, "Between Life and Death." A novel. By Frank Barrett. John W. Lovell & Co., New ork. 50 cents. "The Sloane Square Scandal." A novel. Annie Thomas, U. S. Book Co., New

ork. 50 cents. The House of Halliwell." A novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood. U. S. Book Co., New 'A Black Business." A novel. By Hawley Smart. 25 cents.
"A Fellow of Trinity." A novel. By Alan St. Aubyn and Waft Wheeler. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. 25 cents. "The Passion Play at Oberammagan," b

oon Farrar, John W. Lovell company, New York. 25 cents. "Aimie's Marriage," a novel, by P. H. C. American Sunday School union, New York,

\*St. 59.
"Dumps," a novel, by Louisa Parr. John
W. Lovell company, New York. 50 cents.
"The Night of the 3rd Uit," a novel, by
H. F. Wood, John W. Lovell company, New York. 50 cents.

New York. 50 cents.

"The Great Mill Street Mystery," a novel, by Adeline Sargeant. John W. Lovell company, New York. 50 cents.

"The Chief Justice," a novel, by Karl Emil Franzos. John W. Lovell company, New York. 50 cents. "Her Nurse's Vengeance," a novel, by George H. Masson, John W. Lovell com-

pany, New York. 25 cents.
"Dramas of Life." A novel by George R. Sims, United States Book company, New 'Prose Dramas." by Henrik Ibsen, United

States Book company, New York: 50 cents. 'The Story of Scotland," by John Mackin-"The Story of Scotland," by John Mackin-tosh. For sale by Chase & Eddy.
"The Trees of Northeastern America," by Charles H. Newhall. For sale by Chase & Estdy.

"On the Blockade," by Oliver Optic. For sale by Curse & Eddy.
"Moths and Butterflies," by Julia P. Bal-"Abust and Butternies," by Juna P. Bat-lard. For sale by Chase & Eddy, "Dust and its Dangers," by T. M. Prud-den. For sale by Chase & Eddy, "A Marked Man," a novel by Ada Cam-bridge; John W. Loveli company, New York. Price 50 cents.

"Prince 30 cents.
"Princess Sunshine," a novel by Mrs. J.
H. lilddell; John Wo Levell company, New
York. Price 50 cents.
"In Stella's Shadow:" A novel. By Albert Ross. G. W. Dillingham, New York; "A Phenomenal identity:" A novel. By Chancie De Witt. Minerva publishing com-pany, New York; 25 cents.

God in Civilization:" A romance. By Mrs M. A. Pittock. Eureka publishing company, "Stories of the Civil War:" Illustrated. By Albert F. Blaisdell. Lee I. Shepard; \$1. An "Ad." in it For Stanley.

If Explorer Stanley husbands that Bart telot scandal carefully, he can make it last

him throughout his entire American campaign. There is any amount of advertising in it, if he likes that kind of advertising. David and the Buzz Saw. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Governor Hill will doubtless acknowledge

that Secretary Nobic can say as much in a

line before remarking, "Yours truly," as

any correspondent on his list.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Official Returns of Lancaster County as Far as Canvassed.

A COMPLIMENT FOR LOUIS HEIMROD.

The President of the Personal Rights League Comes in for Words of Praise-Turner Will Case Testimony.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 8 .- | Special to Tun Ben. |-The official count of Lancaster county was begun yesterday afternoon and has been proceeding very slowly. Following are the returns so far convassed

For governor-Richards, 4,728; Boyd, 3,212; Powers, 2,976; Paine, 470. For treasurer—Hill, 5,124; Cushing, 2,507; Wolfe, 2,121; Hafdy, 624, For auditor—Benton, 5,497; Wahlquist, 2,-203; Batle, 2,044; Fitch, 654. For congressman—Connell, 4,410; Bryan,

3.975; Root, 2.394; Chapin, 584. For lieutenant-governor—Majors (rep), 5,-183; Bear (dem), 2,715; Dech (ind), 2,855; Woodbey (pro), 626.
For secretary of state—Allen, R, 5.161;
Sprague, D, 2,674; Mayberry, I, 2,815; Watts,

P, 652. For attorney general—Hastings, R, 5,188; Higgins, D, 2,578; Edgerton, I, 2,957; Wigton, P. 621. For land commissioner—Humphreys, R. 5,061; Bigler, D, 2,811; Wright, I, 2,787; Olson, P, 654.

For state superintendent—Goudy, R, 5,064; Rakestraw, D, 2,839; D'Allemand, I, 2,803; Morgan, P. 643.

Morgan, P. 643.
For senators—Moore, R. 5,005; Eggleston, R. 5,199; Morrison, D., 2,561; Cassidy, D. 2,573; Taylor, I. 3,043; Thompson, I. 2,850; Doubt, P. 628; Wycoff, P. 634. Doubt, P, 628; Wycoff, P, 634.
For representatives—Oakley, R, 5,312; Gillilan, R 5,022; Cornish, R, 5,43; Severin, R, 5,002; McKesson, R, 5,918; Cundiff, D, 2,674; Tuttle, D, 2,350; Bahls, D, 2,703; Guile, D, 2,211; Severin, D, 2,640; Baker, I, 3,361; Demarce, I, 2,939; Dale, I, 2,875; Eggref, I, 3,000; McAllister, I, 2,743; Johnson, P, 601; Beach, P, 631; Mayes, P, 597; Scott, P, 608; Exley, 624.
For county commissioners—Churchill, R, 5,904; McGraw, R, 4,189; Dickson, R, 5,147; Crist, D, 2,58; Wittman, D, 3,441; Smidt, D, 2,633; Anderson, I, 2,834; Gillick, I, 2,877; Stocking, I, 2,821; Leavitt, P, 630; Frazier, P, 651; Larkin, P, 621.

P. 651; Larkin, P. 621, For county attorney—Courtnay, 4,480; Snell, 6,435. For prohibition, 4,561; against, 5,215.

For license, 4,300; against, 4,851 For amendment increasing number of su-preme judges, 6,557; against, 1,148. For amendment increasing salary of suoreme and district judges, 6,069; against, For township organization, 3,360; against,

2,234. BLUE SATURDAY IN LINCOLN. It has been a dreary day in Lincoln, not only for the politicians but also for the re-mainder of humanity. The snow of last night has been supplemented with a drizzling sleety rain today that filled the streets and sidewalks with stush and made pedestrianism almost impossible. Even politics could not de-lay the average citizen from his warm freside. The democratic headquarters are quiet, the republican headquarters are locked up

and Walt Seeley gone, while the erstwhile

dense crowd at the alliance headquarters has thinned out to about a dozen souls. The telephone wires are londed with sleet and many of them, succumbing beneath the weight of congcaled rain, have broken, causing almost infinite confusion by falling across other wires. Connection between Omaha and Nebraska City s broken and it is feared that the wires leading to other towns and cities will also give way. Disastrous results are feared when the electric light company commences operations for the evening and the powerful charge from the electric light wires is communicated to the telephone wires that

have fallen across them.

The cars on the street railway have been running regularly despite all expectations to the contrary. Both rails and trolly wire are coated with ice, but nevertheless they have performed their functions the same as

CAPTAIN PAYNES SHOUTS FOR THE ALLIANCE It is believed that Captain Payne, the stat oil inspector recently bounced, has either one crazy or is fishing for alliance. This morning in the midst of the great crowd that gathered in the Capital otel he declared that the alliance should and would throw out oil the votes from Douglas county and thereby elect Powers. He de-lared that there was fraud apparent in the Douglas county returns and he denounced Omaha until he fairly grew black in the face.

Many of the alliance people here heartily believe with Payne, but they believe he has

experienced a change of heart a little too late in the season. JAY AT THE STATE HOUSE. Since the latest election returns have come in and it is reasonably settled that the repub-lican state ticket outside of governor is elected as the boys the threatened panic in the offices of State Auditor Benton and State Treasurer Hill is forgotten. The faces of the deputies and clerks that heretofore were an anxious and carevors to be a constant of the control of inxious and careworn look are now wreathed with smiles and manifest a feeling of seren ity and joy. All are mutually congratulating each other on the great victory. The only concern now is, will the members of the a iance legislature take revenge for their disappointment in not capturing the state offices by reducing the salaries of the clerks and deputies under these officials?

LOUIS HEIMROD COMPLIMENTED. The state officers of the Personal Rights cague held a meeting in Lincoln this morn ing. Great satisfaction was expressed at the out of the prohibition amendment and gratiude expressed to Hon, E. Rosewater. Edward P.Roggen and Hon. John L. Webster or the matchiess generalship displayed by hem in managing the campaign. Mr. Louis them in managing the campaign. Mr. Louis Heimrod of Omaha, the president of the league, was also highly complimented for his tircless efforts and efficient service and a series of resolutions were unanimously passed thanking and congratulating him for the work done by him as chief officer of the eague.

THE TURNER WILL CASE. The hearing of testimony in the Turner will case was resumed today in Judge Stew-art's court. Rev. E. H. Curtis of the First Presbyterian church was the first witness. He testified that the deceased, John J. Turner, had informed him before his death hat he intended to bequeath \$8,000 to the Presbyterian church missions. William Clark testified that Turner had chosen him as administrator, and informed him that Keren Rootham, the old housekeeper, would deliver the will to him after Turner's death.

> An Opportunity for Several. Kansas City Journal.

Now, if some boys' boarding school, or rirls, for that matter, will only hold a mock political convention and nominate Grover Cleveland for president, it will receive by return mail an autograph letter two yards long, fourteen inches wide, containing the pronoun "I" 1,046 times and the expression ariff reform 1,045 times. There's your chance, boys and girls.

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital .... \$500.000 Paid in Capital..... Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; receives and executes rusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of proporations, takes charge of property, colets taxes.

Omaha Loan&Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts. .... \$ 53,000 Liability of Stockholders .....

5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashler. Officers: A. U. Wyman, president, J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer. Directors:-- A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nask, Thomas L. Kimpall, George B. Lake.